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THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE MADISONIAN. MISSION OF THE REV. R. R. GURLEY TO ENGLAND.

The inquiry is so often made of late, by person from every section of the United States, "What relation the Rev. Mr. Gurley sustains to the American Colonization Society?"-that I take up the pen again to impart such brief information on this point, in connection with his mission, as will lead the friends of African Colonization to understand what relation this eminent and devoted advocate of the cause recently held, and now holds, to the American Colonization Society. It is well known that Mr. Gurley, although the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, had, by desire of the Board of Directors, been engaged, for more than a year previous to his departure for England, in visiting the cities and large villages in the United States, arousing the friends of Colonization, and awakening a deep and general interest in this benevolent

When the great scheme of Sir Fowell Buxton for destroying the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and civilizing that continent, came out in the early part of last summer, the friends of Colonization in New York and Philadelphia regarded it as having so important a bearing on the American Colonies in Africa, that they deemed it highly necessary a mission to England should be authorized by the Board of Directors of the A. C. S. without delay. The Board of Managers of the Colonization Societies in those two cities convened and passed resolutions, representing their views of the importance of such a mission, and designating the Rev. Mr. Gurley as a man eminently qualified for the office. These resolutions received the consideration of the Board of Directors of the A. C. S., and Mr. Gurley was appointed by a unanimous vote, under a resolution that confers on him "general discretionary powers." With a copy of this in his port-folio, and an official document from the Hon. Henry Clay, President of the American Colonization Society, Mr Gurley embarked in July last for England.

It was anticipated that Mr. Gurley would have prejudices entertained by the people of England to-ward the American Colonization Society. A large delegation from the Abolition Societies of the North were then in England, and it was to be expected that they would exert their utmost ability to destroy any favorable impressions that might be made by Mr. Gurley on the minds of British philanthropists.

It was believed, however, that there were several distinguished gentlemen in England who would greet Mr. Gurley, as the representative of the American Colonization Society, with the most cordial welcome. In this he was not disappointed. But the time when he arrived in London was the season when the principal men usually retire to the continent, and most of these gentlemen were absent. He was therefore deprived of the immediate aid and influence of those, without which he could not hope to meet with success.

Fortunately however both for Mr. Gurley and the cause, he met with several American gentlemen; among whom was our distinguished historian, the Rev. Jared Sparks. This gentleman very kindly wrote to the position of things, and the great importance of the continuance of Mr. Gurley's labors in England for at

Mr. Gurley soon perceived the nature of the work before him, and that instead of a few weeks being sufficient for the purposes of his mission, a period of nine or ten months would scarcely allow him time, to discharge faithfully, the important commission with which he had been entrusted :- that his return to this country within four months from the time the Board of Directors authorized the .nission, would bring disappointment to the friends of African Colonization, bar out friendly intercourse with the African Civilization Society, and leave the prejudices of the people of England to increase until they became not only invincible, but would burst forth in fearful violence against America, and American Institutions.

The whole American people have a deep interest in this mission of Mr. Gurley; and well may they congratulate themselves in having such a representative before the people of England. Our statesmen, whose far-reaching and closely observing minds, perceive the secret springs that move the social and political world, will not fail to appreciate the happy influences exerted by such a man

But to return to the question. Mr. Gurley sustained the relation of Corresponding Secretary to the American Colonization Society, until the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in January last. Let ferring the appointment of certain officers in Chester it be remembered that the present Constitution of the county from the County Judges to the County Com-American Colonization Society, allows it to have missioners. This veto passion of the Governor seems nothing to do with its own affairs, except to elect a to grow with what it feeds on. It is becoming quite President and Vice Presidents, annually. The ridiculous. The following are the rates charged upon Board of Directors are composed of delegates from the all goods by the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road State Societies, and such other gentlemen as have constituted themselves life Directors by the payment 100 cwt, hardware, 1,75; groceries, 1,40; queensof \$1,000. This Board appoint all other officers, and an Executive Committee. By a reference to the constitution, it will be perceived that five members of the Executive Committee, with two of the Directors may be constituted a Board of Directors :- also, that the Colonization Society cannot alter or amend its own

the Board of Directors. To proceed with Mr. Gurley :- the Hon Samuel Wilkeson refused to pay his salary after the middle of October last. In doing this, I know not whether he exercised his office as President of the Board of Directors, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, or, as General Agent of the American Colonization So

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV NO. 16.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 169.

ciety. It was done, however, leaving Mr. Gurley's family dependent on the kind attentions of personal friends, while he is absent in the service of the Society But how must the public regard the doings of the Board at the Annual Meeting, when they approved of this proceeding of the Chairman of the Committee, and voted against allowing any money being paid to Mrs. Gurley on account of her husband's services, alhough the righteousness of her claim was presented and enforced by one of the Executive Committee, and advocated by two members of the Board. The pretence for this proceeding was, that Mr Gurley had disobeyed instructions in not returning to this country within three months and a half from the day he sailed to England; nor informed the Committee "how far he had succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his mission." And here let me ask why the reasons ble request for the publication of Mr. Gurley's com nunications, signed by six highly respectable gentle men of this city, made through the medium of the Madisonian of March 19th, was not promptly complied with ?

The London papers speak in the highest terms of Mr. Gurley and his triumphant success in debate with Mr. Scoble, before a crowded audience in the Egyptian Hall. And American correspondents in ondon, bear ample testimony to the great good he has done, in England, in regard to the purely benevolent character of the American Colonization Society. But, just as he had surmounted the greatest difficulties, cheering his heart with the bright hope that he should soon accomplish all the "objects of his mission," he receives the withering intelligence that the Board of Directors have discarded and disgraced him by refusing to continue to him the office of Corresonding Secretary, cutting off his salary, and no onger recognizing him as holding any relation to the American Colonization Society. Because, forsooth, he had disobeyed instructions! What instructions Will the Board state the nature of his disobediencethe head and front of his offending? But how will the people of England regard such proceedings?-They had just opened a subscription to aid American philanthropists in carrying forward the benevolent work of African Colonization; what confidence can hey now have in the Society?

If it be admitted that timits had been set to the tim for Mr. Gurley to "accomplish the objects of his mission," can the course pursued toward him, be justified under the circumstances? Would it not have been wise for the Board to have passed a series of encouraging resolutions and transmitted to him, to sustain and cheer him in his labors ? Will the long and tried friends of Colonization permit the most able and deoted advocate the cause ever had, to be sacrificed for the gratification of one who came in at the eleventh our ?-one, too, who received his first appointment as General Agent, through the interposition of Mr. Gurley-who adroitly possessed himself of the correscondence of the office of the Secretary, and then declared that Mr. Gurley never should exercise the office of Secretary again, if it was in his power to pre

I appeal to the thousands who are the firm and efficient friends of Colonization, and who regard the name of the Rev. R. R. Gurley as identified with the JUSTICE. ion Society.

Bhiladelphia Correspondence.

The report of the Stockholders' Committee on the management of the U.S. Bank is not yet published. Its reading, on Monday, created much excitement. I can, at present, give you only but a few items of its contents. The Bank, for the last few years, has confined its accommodations to brokers and capitalists .-A large broker, of the family of the ex-President has received, within a short time, \$4,000,000, and ex-officers of the Bank have been no less liberally accomnodated; their sense of gratitude for which is well manifested by redeeming their obligations in rail road and State stocks, land lots, Texas bonds, &c. An ex-officer took a loan of \$300,000 of the Reading Railroad in his private capacity, and the Bank afterwards assumed the responsibility. Throughout the whole of these transactions the Bank has in all anticipated difficulties made itself the sponsor and guardian of certain ex-officers, who, availing themselves of its liberality, have thrown upon it all their bad debts and stocks. \$1,000,000 remain unaccounted for, and questions as to the mode of expenditure of \$600,000 a member of the Executive Committee, representing of this sum addressed to ex-officers have received no answers! The Committee estimate that there is more than \$15,000,000 of the original capital left to the stockholders, and that the shares are worth about \$46 each. The loans due in Europe in '41, '42, '45 and '47, amount to \$12,575,301, and the balance due State Banks in this city and distant, is \$6,334,221, and to depositors at the U.S. Bank and agencies, \$3,164.354. A committee was appointed to devise the best means to promote the interests of the Stockholders, relative to the actual condition of the Bank, and to report to-The history of the Bank since 1838, exhibits mos

culpable negligence of their trusts on the part of the Directors. The conduct of some of the ex-officers presents them in a light most prejudicial to their characters as men of business and honest men. The report would seem to warrant the inference that the property of the stockholders has been sacrificed to advance the interests of certain officers, and family cliques .-Should these inferences be sustained, all delinquents should be forced to disgorge their unlawful gains. In such a case it is to be hoped that no squeamish regard to private characters, externally good, will prevent the execution of the severest penalties of the law. Can it be possible that corruption has made such progress among us?

The Governor has again indulged his favorite pas sion in the veto of such a small affair as a bill transfrom Philadelphia to Pittsburg: Dry goods \$2,00 per ware, 1,50. The Ohio at Pittsburg being now full. the whole chain of Western navigation is opened.

A large meeting of citizens was held at noon in the State House yard. Resolutions touching the death of the lamented ex-President were passed, seconded by remarks from Jno. Sergeant, Jno. K. Kane, Constitution: the power to do this rests solely with and others, of both parties. It is a day of universal gloom. The stores are all closed, and scarfs of crape are hung upon the doors of private houses.

> We have received from J. D. Clark, Esq., of Harrisburg, the fifth annual report of Prof. Rogers, on the Geological Exploration of the Commonwealth of Penn

JOHN TYLER.

Upon this gentleman, the honored successor of the lamented Harrison, is now fixed the gaze of his countrymen. Their hopes rest upon him to carry out, with a strong hand, the glorious Reforms, rendered necessary by the long reign of corruption and misrule. His past and present of corruption and misrule. His past and present opinions are sought after, with avidity, to give a clue to his future course. To gratify this very natural curiosity, we make an extract from an able letter of his, written in October last, in reply to a Loco Foco Committee of Henrico, giving his views upon all the leading questions of public concern. It proves him to be a thoroughgoing Reformer, and gives earnest that he will not wears or falter in the great and important weary or falter in the great and important task of correcting abuses, and aiding the true Republicans of the land, in preserving the public liberty. He will go to work with zeal and unflagging industry to perfect the labors of the venerable Patriot, who sacrificed his life in the service of his country. He will succeed in perfecting those labors, and he will receive the blessings of grateful millions.—Richmond Whig.

The letter is in reply to a series of interrogatories, which are sufficiently explained by the respective re-

4. I have cause to thank you for ascribing to me 4. I have cause to thank you for ascribing to me a kind feeling towards the People of the District of Columbia, although you do me too much bonor in supposing it to be parental. I certainly do take an interest in their watere, although I never aspired to be regarded by them in the light of a parent—and if I did not tell them "whether I would interpose to save them from the oft attempted invasion of the fanatical Abolitionists," it was because I had good reason to believe they knew full well my sentiments on that subject. My recorded votes in the U. S. Senate, and my opinions spread before the country, through the medium of the public press, apart from their knowledge of the fact that I was a resident citizen of the State of of the fact that I was a resident citizen of the State of Virginia, left me nothing to explain to them on that head. I have now, in answer to your inquiry, to quote and to adopt the opinion of General Harrison, as expressed in his letter to Judge Berrien, of Georgia, dated 30th of September, 1836, in the following words: "I do not think that Congress can abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. It would be a breach of faith towards the States I have mentioned, who would certainly not the District. It would be a breach of faith towards the States I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made the cession if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them as a free colored population, in the michs of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the People of the District of Columbia of their property without their consent. It would be to revive the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain in relation to the power of Parliament before Britain in relation to the power of Parliament before the Revolutionary War, and in direct hostility to the principles advanced by Lord Chatham, "that what was a man's own was exclusively and absolutely his own, and could not be taken from him without his own con and could not be taken from him without his own con-sent or his legal representative." Whether I would veto a bill violatory of these opinions, so plainly ex-pressed, if seated in the Presidential Chair—a station which I neither aspire to in the future, or expect to devolve on me in any other way—it would seem to be the merest work of supererogation to answer. You would not doubt my course any more than you have ause to doubt the course of Gen. Harrison, under

the circumstances supposed.

5. In reply to the first branch of your inquiry, I quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harrison in his speech delivered at Dayton: "There is not in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution." The latter branch of best interests of the cause, to take this matter into your inquiry is fully answered by my answer to the their own hands before it be too late, and DEMAND that first part. The Constitution confers on Congress, in

if "the powers granted" could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes "necessary and proper," and of course expedient—a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the Government preserved, and kept beneficially he operation. Whether I would or would not exert the rate, it will be time enough for me to say when I am either a candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office—neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have inquired of me what course. been so varied as to have inquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a scire facias against the Bank, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank.

6. That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a tariff of duties. The power "to lay duties" is given by the Constitu-tion in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed operates pro tanto as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of ALL Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, laid with reference to revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the Compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so far as it depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith. 7. This question is a mere abstraction in the pre-

sent condition of the Treasury, for there is no money there to carry out any system of Internal Improvements. My votes are repeatedly recorded on the jour-nals of Congress against the power of Congress over this subject, in all its phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first, viz: appropriations to roads and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased, while annual appropri-ations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the United States.

8. What Gen. Harrison may have said, written or done upon the subject of the Proclamation or Force Bill, and whether he approved of Mr. Webster's speech upon these subjects, is as well known to yourselves as me. I have had no conversation with him upon such subjects, nor have I ever received any communication from him in relation to them. I have before me his speech delivered at Dayton, in which I find this ematic sentence: "If the Augean Stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson"—and at an earlier part of the same speech, the following: "I have been charged with being a Federalist. I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of Anti-Federalism," &c. &c. These sentiments are decidedly at variance with the doctrines of the Proclamation, and are but recentexpressed. All therefore, that I can say to you, is

hat I do not doubt that if you will apply to him for information upon the subjects referred to in your ques-tion, he will promptly give it, and I take leave to reend that you pursue a similar course towards Whether Gen. Harrison would veto a charter for

Bank of the United States, I have no other knowledge than that given by him to the public in his letter to Sherrod Williams, and in his Dayton speech. That he denie: to the Government the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the People of the District, is sufficiently proven by his letter to Judge Berrien, already quoted. That he denies to Congress all power over slavery in the District, is proven by the same letter, and many speeches of his in power to exist in That while he believes the Congress to construct roads and canals, yet that he no longer believes it prudent or expedient to exercise it, he has repeatedly declared—and his determination to dhere to the principles of the compromise act, he has

also declared. 10. I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm conviction, that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties and happiness of His country, because he is the stern and unflinching advocate of popular rights, and the uncompromising op-

ponent of the bold and daring assumptions of powers which have of late years been claimed and exercised by the Chief Executive Magistrate of this Union—because he regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the people, and not for the political advantage of the President, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, on the part of the President, to remove from office one "who is honest. President, to remove from office one "who is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamerous demagogue and partisan—because he would carry with him into the Administration the principles of Jefferson, and would require of the office holders to abstain from interfering in the elections, and to bestow a close attention to their duties in place of the extreme partises which we have their duties, in place of the active partisanship which is now every where exhibited—because he is committed, by his principles, to recommend and to urge upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will ultimately end in the committing the custody of the public moneys to other hands than the President's, so as effectually to separate the Pure Geom the Sugard ffectually to separate the Purse from the Swordeffectually to separate the Purse from the Sword—because he is in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in opposition to that wasteful course of extravagance which has caused the public expenditures to increase, in ten years, from \$13,000,000, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, to near \$40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corrupand the lover of virtue—because in his election and by his example, will be established and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: the limiting, for all future time, the Presidential term of service to a single term of four years - and because he is an honest a Republican in principle, and a patriot in practice. I might find other reasons in the history of his past life —a life devoted to the service of his country—but I have fully answered your inquiries. Having responded fully and freely to your inqui-

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN TYLER.
W. Dickit To Tillman E. Jeter, Philip Mayo, Wm. W. Dickin-son, Peter Elmore, Youel S. Rust, R. H. Burch, Robert W. Hill, Joseph Blunt, John M. Timber-

EFFERSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS MARCH 4, 1801.

Triends and fellow-citizens: Friends and fellow-citizens:

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first Executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled, to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents and that I approach it with these arrivers and awful presenties the which these those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transpired in the reach of mortal eye; scendant objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the is-sue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magni-tude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I here see remind me, that, in the other high authorities pro-vided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisded by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amid the conflicting elements of a troubled

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of and unite in common efforts for the common good.— All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be uppression. Let us then, fellow-citizens, units with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which, liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that, having banished from our land that religious in-tolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance pable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows ould reach even this distant and peaceful shore that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all re-publicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free o combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm on the theoretic, and visionary fear that this government, the world's test hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest govern-ment on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself? Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer

his question Let us, then, with courage and confidence, pursu our own federal and republican principles; our attach-ment to union and representative government. Kindy separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exnating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others: possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in vari-cus forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man, acknow-ledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a Lappy and prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring ne another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it

has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities. About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, re ligious or political; peace, commerce, and hones friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none: the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our omestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable

decisions of the majority, the vital principle of repub lies, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for he first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them the supremacy of the civil over the military authority -economy in the public expense, that labor may b lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its hand-maid: the diffusion of information, and arrangement of all abuses at the bar of the public reason: freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of per-son, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone

leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

I repair then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rare y fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and great st revoludence you reposed in our first and great ist revolutiona-ry character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful his-tory, I ask so much confidence only as may give firm-ness and effect to the legal administration of your af-

fairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose position will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgeance for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your sup-port against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not, if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude wil ton to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have ber stowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power towers.

ter choices it is in your power to make. And mathat infinite Power which rules the destinies of th universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

MEETING IN GEORGETOWN.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, held at the Lancaster School Room, on Thursday evening, April 8, HENRY Appison was called to the Chair and EDWARD S. WRIGHT, appointed Secretary.

WILLIAM LAIRD, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That under the afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, in the death of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the U. States, we, the citizens of Georgetown, share in the full cup of the nation's sorrow, and humbly bow to the overruling wisdom of an Almighty Power. We have lost the high hope of our hearts. We feel that the hand the high hope of our hearts. We feel that the hand of Death has stricken from us our dearest friend, and we deeply mourn. With the whole nation we lament that the early and indefatigable defender of its liberties—the soldier who faithfully and successfully fought its battles—the statesman who in purity guided its councils, and the honest man who, through a long life, ever maintained a single eye to the good of his fellow creatures, has passed away from the midst of us. Deeply sympathizing, as we do, with the family and connexions of the late President, we, as they, have an abiding consolation that he departed ripe for a have an abiding consolation that he departed ripe for home of bliss, and with a nation's love and honor

be appointed by the chair to make arrangements for further expression to the above ser giving further expression to the above sentiments.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: William Laird, W. S. Nicholls, George Shoemaker, E. M. Linthicum, C. E. Eckle, R. Senmes, George Mahorney, John Myers, John Pickrell, Wm. Robinson, John I. Stull, Evan Lyons, John Dickson, S. E. Scott, Dr. P. Warfield, Ignatius Clarke, R. Woodward, Thos. C. Wright, D. Dodge, Jr., Walter Smoot, Robert Ould, Thomas Brown, William Lang and Righard P. Lackson.

Resolved further, That a committee of twenty-four

William Lang, and Richard P. Jackson. On motion it was Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be dded to the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of William Jewett, Esq., it was

Resolved further, That this meeting has the most
entire confidence in the successor of President Harrison, John Tyler, now President of the United States, and feel satisfied that his Executive course will deserv he support and ensure the confidence of the American people.
On motion of Col. Wm. Robinson, it was unani-

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be ent to the family of the late President, and to the President of the United States. On motion of Mr. Pickrell, these proceedings were

ordered to be published in the National Intelligencer inforcements daily arrive in that harbor, and that up-and Madisonian. HENRY ADDISON, Chairman. EDW'D. S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Students of PRINCETON College, (New Jersey,) held April 5, 1841, o.,

learning the death of President HARRISON, WM. M. Giles was called to the chair, and Eli WHITNEY appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. STONE, a committee of five

were named by the Chair to draft resolutions appropriate as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late President. The committee was composed of the follow-

ng gentlemen : Messrs. Rodgers, Stone, Ross, BAGLEY, and McLANE, who reported these resolutions : Resolved. That we have heard with the profoundest egret of the death of the late Chief Magistrate of this

Jnion, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Resolved, That his long military career, in defending the early settlers of our Western frontier from the aggressions of a savage foe, and in repelling the invad-er in the last war, entitles him to the admiration and gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That, in his civil services, the strict inte-

grity which he ever manifested, the jealous watchfulness of the interests of his constituents, and the dig nity with which he defended our honor upon all occa sions, demands our sincerest gratitude and our mos fervent acknowledgments.

Resolved, That, from the patriotism which he even

exhibited in the camp and in Congress, from the stern

republicanism of his mind, from the pledges which he made previous to his elevation to the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and from the recent aus picious measures of his short official career, we had good hope that the Government during his term would have been guided with ability, dignity, and efficiency. Resolved, That in his death the country has suffered the most serious injury, but that it is a source of the greatest consolation that the HERO, the PATRIOT, and the STATESMAN, who had grown gray in the service of the State, was true to the Constitution to the last, and recommended with his dying breath a strict

adherence to that palladium of our liberties.

Resolved, That intestimony of our regard for this strious man we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, feeling that while private affection eeps at his tomb his country honors his memory. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pub-ished in the Princeton Whig and in the Philadelphia and Washington papers.
WM. M. GILES, of Miss., Chairman.

Eli Whitney, of Conn., Secretary.

PRESIDENT TYLER is fifty-one years of age In our last paper we marked his age three or four years too high. He is therefore younger than the late President Van Buren, and indeed remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the the youngest President we have ever had.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

Our respected friend Col. Charles S. Todd, took eave of the readers of the Republican yesterday, in the ollowing brief note:

following brief note:

"The undersigned retires from the Editorial department of the Cincinnati Republican. He will never cease to feel a grateful sense of the confidence extended to him in his Editorial labors; a confidence which imparted whatever of efficacy they displayed during the late signal contest. His temporary absence from the "Queen City" will not abate any of the regard which he cherishes for the continuance of her prosperity, whether statistical, commercial, manufacturing,

ty, whether statistical, commerciae, moral or literary.

The undersigned takes leave of his Editorial brethren, with the best wishes for their personal welfare and for their success in the maintenance of the dignity of their profession; and he bids a kind adieu to the patrons of the Republican, with the consciousness that if he has not accomplished by his Editorial efforts, all that he desired towards the elevation of the characteristic according to the patrons of the characteristic according to the chara ter of the press, he has been guided by an anxious so-licitude to see this great moral lever wielded solely with reference to a just public taste and the high interests of the nation.

C. S. TODD. Colonel Todd's editorial brethren, cannot but re-

ciprocate the wishes for their personal welfare, which he has expressed above. For ourselves, we must say, that it has seldom been our lot to welcome to the chair that it has sellom been our lot to welcome to the chair of editorship, a gentleman so courteous in his ordinary intercourse, so observant of the proprieties of editorial life, or so determined in the purpose, whatever might be the provocation to a contrary course, of not sinking to the political journalist, the moral citizen, and the high-toned man. For these things, all must honor him; and few, who know him, will refuse to join with us in the hope, that hereafter, whether he devote him-self to the useful and honorable labors of the agriculturist, on his beautiful farm in Kentucky, or continue to labor for the benefit of his country, in a responsible trust abroad, prosperity and happiness may be his lot.
Definite arrangements with regard to the future edibehinte arrangements with regard to the future editorial management of the Republican, are to be announced after a few weeks. Since Colonel Todd assumed the control of this paper, it has rendered good service to the Whig cause, which is the cause of the Country; and it will doubtless be marked hereafter by equal ability and earnestness.—Cincinnati Gazette.

ENGLISH NEWS. NINE DAYS LATER.

By arrival of the Acadia, at Boston, on Tuesday, we have dates nine days later from Europe. We find nothing in the Parliamentary proceedings that will interest our readers—the doings were mostly of a local character. The London Times of the 18th says, in reference

The atrocity of taking away the life of our fellow-subject would be such, whatever violence of the rabble subject would be such, whatever violence of the rabble democracy of the border may threaten, that we scarcely feel an uneasy emotion upon that point. How the indignity already offered to England in his person, will be disposed of, is quite a different question, and one which may yet involve other lives not less precious than that of Alexander McLeod.

The boy Jones, has been a third time arrested in Buckingham Palace. The London Standard says, a most rigid investigation as to the manner in which he has three times effected an entrance into the palace, is about to take place. In addition to a sentence of imprisonment for three months the punishment of hard

prisonment for three months, the punishment of hard labor is added. The boy persists in his first assertion, that his only motive was to hear the conversation at Court, and to write an account of it. He had been liberated from rice and account of it. liberated from prison just two weeks, at the time he

was arrested.

Dublin, March 16.—The following are extracts from an article which appeared in the Pilot [Mr. O'-Connell's own paper of last night. The same journal publishes at great length the proceedings at the Repeal Meeting at the Curragh the day previous. What their joint effect may be on the minds of the inflamable populace it is very easy to conjecture. The article is headed— Times 18th ult.

"WAR-ENGLAND VERSUS IRELAND. "WAR—ENGLAND VERSUS IRELAND.
"The time approaches when England must be humiliated or just, and Ireland may be free. * * * England may declare war, but who will war for England? Ireland? What! pay taxes, and shed our blood! And for what?

blood! And for what?

* * Why should Ireland war against France? There is no Irish feeling to be gratified, no Irish interest to be promoted by such a war. What has Ireland done to France, or France to Ireland, that we should shed each other's blood * * France invades Ireland—well, where in her implicated embarrassments will England find troops to defend Ireland, and preserve her province? Will Ireland defend herselt, or leave, the battles to the belligerents, and make no choice between masters? It is plain England does not calculate on Irish co-operatien.

* * A war against America is a war against friends. America is a war against friends.

Were England never our tyrant, nor Ireland never her slave, we would war with reluctance; but as it is—no, we cannot war with America; our hearts forbid it, our hands would be powerless. We cannot swell the ranks of such a battle—and for what? For love of

England?"

That there may be no delusion about the paternity of the foregoing, the article concludes with the off respected liver. peated li "Great, glorious, and free,
'First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

The Repeal Meeting at Curragh of Kildare came off on Sunday, the 14th. After Mr. O'Connell had heard mass. The numbers present are variously estimated; one report gives 20,000 as the maximum; while another states, that one-fourth of that number constituted the whole amount of physical force ready to join Mr. O'Connell in his demand for the severance of the empire.

FRANCE. The Paris Journals, of the 16th March, have been received, they contain nothing new in reference to the Eastern affair

By a royal decision of the 13th inst., Rear Admiral Laine was invested with the command of the French naval forces in Algiers, in the room of Rear Admiral Baron De Bougainville.

Letters from Toulon of the 10th inst, state that re-

for Algiers. There were then 44 armed vessels of all sizes lying in the roads and harbor of Toulon. The trial of Darmes is not expected to come on be fore the month of May.

No less than 50 or 60 individuals had been arrested.

but none of them could as yet be identified as the accomplices of Darmes, and it was believed that the lat-ter would be tried alone by the Court of Peers. The Marquis de Casaremisa left Paris for Madrid on Monday, with, it was supposed, some financial proposition to the Regency.

M. Maximos Malzum, the Catholic Patriarch of

the United Greeks, arrived on the 13th at Lyons, on his way to Paris. The Prelate resides at Antioch, and has within his jurisdiction the Greek Catholics o Egypt and Syria, in whose favor he is coming to claim the protection which France formerly afforded the Christian population of those countries. The Mayence Gazette of the 10th inst. mentions

that the Germanic Diet had resolved to grant a reward of 100,000 florins (£8,000 British) to the inventor of the electro-magnetic motive force.

The Courrier de Lyon of the 13th ult., publishes a

letter from Italy of the 4th, stating that the city of Reggio, in Calabria, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 22d ult. The shocks were 15 in number, the streets of the Marine was converted into one heap of ruins! most of the houses were thrown down, and the rest were so damaged as to be altogether uninhabitable; the Palace of the Governor, the Tribunal, the Cathedral, five other churches, and vaous other buildings were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants had sought refuge, partly at Messina, and SPAIN.

Madrid journals and private letters of the 9th inst. were received by express.

The retirement of M. de Gamboa, the Minister of

Finance, would, it was thought, be shortly followed by that of M. Chacon, his colleague of the War Department. The latter appears, however, to have con-sented to retain office until the opening of the Cortes. M. Saenz, the Under-Secretary of State of the Administration of Finance, has been replaced by M. Ramon Calatrava, whose appointment was not yet gazett-ed, but was considered official.

The capital continued to enjoy perfect tranquility and the accounts received from the provinces were of a re-assuring character. Some emissaries of the re-publican party had made their appearance at Pontevera, but had met with little encouragement from the inhabitants.

It was the general opinion in the best informed curcles, that the Duke of Victory, if not appointed sole Regent of the kingdom, would be at least proclaimed Cortes, President of the Council of Regency. A financial project, of which the Eco del Comercio publishes the programme, was much talked of at the Madrid Bourse on the 9th. According to that journal, four of the most respectable citizens of the capital had offered to advance the Government a sum of 90, 000,000 reals, 48,000,000 of which were to be applied during two years to the payment of the capitalized coupons, and 42,000,000 to the wants of the Treasury. It was believed that those four houses had come to an understanding on the subject with a wealthy foreign house. The conditions were unknown.